

COMMONS BACKS COMPULSION BILL BY 328 TO 36

Sir John Simon Is Sole Critic of Ministry's Stand.

MAY BE DECISIVE MOVE IN CONFLICT

Passage of Measure Worst News Germans Could Read, Says Lloyd George.

London, May 4.—The House of Commons to-night passed the second reading of the Military Service Bill for immediate general military compulsion. A motion by Richard D. Holt, Radical, to reject the bill was previously defeated, 328 to 36.

The debate on the bill developed no important new points. David Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, presented strong arguments in its favor, and declared that he would rather be driven out of the Liberal party, and even out of political life, than to have upon his conscience the responsibility of refusing the demands for men which might constitute the difference between defeat and victory.

Sir John Simon, the former Home Secretary, in opposing the bill, reiterated that it was not alone a question for the military to decide. There was no evidence, he said, that the bill would really add to Great Britain's national force and strength. It would create a maximum amount of hardship with minimum results.

Secret Session Convinced Labor.

Nobody who had heard Mr. Lloyd George to-day, he commented, would suppose that he was the same man who a year ago emphasized the part England must play in the economies of the war.

Arthur Henderson, president of the Board of Education, and leader of the Laborites, in winding up the debate for the government, said that in the secret session the government had convinced a majority of the House that the military situation required more men, and the government had decided that 200,000 was the number that could be spared from industry. The government had not allowed the General Staff to override its views, and he was personally convinced that the alternative to conscription was defeat.

Mr. Lloyd George said he would rather be driven out of the Liberal party, even out of political life altogether, than have upon his conscience a responsibility of refusing the demands of the military authorities for men which might make all the difference between defeat and victory.

Those who asserted that if the war lasted until 1917 the nation could not "stand the course" were both inaccurate and injudicious, he declared. He had consulted the leading financiers of the country and they had not the least hesitation in affirming that, however long the war lasted, Britain could outstay anything that Germany could do, but in any case it was wise to apply its full power forthwith.

Mr. Lloyd George argued that until Russia had completed her equipment as to employ her immense reserves of men it was essential that France and Great Britain put every available man in the field.

Bad News for Germany.

Germany, he said, was well aware of the danger of this country failing to make the utmost share it possibly could of this year's burdens immediately. He ventured to say that the passage of this bill would be in itself about the worst news the German General Staff could read.

Pointing out that all the Allies were sending their countries by compulsory service, he argued that if Great Britain had summoned men to her colors throughout the empire in the same proportion as France, there would have been twice as many men in service.

He appreciated fully Great Britain's responsibilities in financing the Allies in maintaining trade, as well as the great difficulties, but taking everything into account Great Britain had a substantial margin of available men. He wanted both Germany and Entente Allies to know that if it did constitute the difference between victory and defeat, between liberty and mission, this country would summon whole of that margin to the colors defend itself.

Working People Not "Neutrals."

The Minister ridiculed the idea that a description involved unrest among the "king classes, and protested against the notion that the working people were to be regarded as a sort of doubtful strain.

Replying to opponents of the bill, who predicted that the results of the measure would be insignificant, he said that at the battle of Ypres one division of fresh troops, to relieve the exhausted men on either side, would have conclusively decided the issue of the battle.

"The working classes," said Mr. Lloyd George, "know that in the struggle for liberty they would lose more by Prussian domination than any other class in the country."

GERMANS ORGANIZE TO HOLD DYE TRADE

Form Coalition to Combat Foreign Competition.

Berlin, May 4.—Any countries that are counting on either securing any part of Germany's aniline dye trade or making themselves independent of Germany regarding dyes must expect a bitter struggle after the war.

This is indicated by the coalition of all the leading chemical concerns in Germany for the protection of their mutual interests. Foreign governments are doing all that is possible to encourage the making of aniline dyes by subsidies or increased tariffs or other protective laws. The new coalition plans to increase the efficiency of German aniline manufactures and improve the quality of dyes that foreign competition may be overcome. Members will co-operate in securing protective laws and will exchange information of new processes of manufacture so that all may meet the competition advantageously.

Nearly all the members of the coalition increased their earnings during the past year and some of them increased their dividends, despite the fact that foreign markets were closed to them.

WIND AND LACK OF FUEL SENT ZEPPELIN DOWN

Berlin Reports Successful Raid on Czar's Warships.

Berlin, May 4.—(By Wireless to Saville, N. Y.)—The German Admiralty gave out to-day the following account of the Zeppelin raid over England on Tuesday night:

"A German naval air squadron on the night of May 2-3 attacked the middle and northern parts of the east coast of England. Factories, blast furnaces and railroads near Middlesbrough and Stockton, industrial establishments near Sunderland, the fortified port of Hartlepool, the coast batteries south of the River Tees and British men-of-war at the entrance to the Firth of Forth were attacked with many bombs. The success of these attacks was witnessed.

"All our airships, notwithstanding the fact that they were heavily returned to their home port, with the exception of the L-20, which, in consequence of a strong southern wind, was driven off her course to the north and, getting into difficulties at sea, was lost off Stavanger. The whole crew is safe.

"In the Baltic naval airships are being engaged. An air squadron again dropped bombs and scored several hits on the Russian battleship Slava, and a submarine of the enemy at Moon-sund.

London, May 4.—All of the sixteen men on board the Zeppelin L-20, which was wrecked in falling at Haffo Firth, was rescued after a long search on the English and Scotland Tuesday night, according to a member of her crew, were rescued and interned by the Norwegian coast guard.

The crew said the Zeppelins were forced by gunfire and adverse weather to cut short their attacks and that, owing to a lack of company with L-20 was unable to return to the base, and was driven eastward by a strong wind and hurled against a mountain side.

ASQUITH PRAISES U.S. RELIEF WORK

Seven Million Belgians Saved by Americans.

Says Premier.

London, May 4.—Premier Asquith gave praise to the generosity and quick action of the American people in extending assistance to the Belgians in an address to-day at the first annual meeting of the National Committee for the Relief of Belgium, held in the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor presided, and the speakers included the Belgian Minister, Cardinal Bourne, the Duke of Norfolk and Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium.

After moving the adoption of the report to the committee and thanking it for its efforts, the Premier complimented Ambassador Bage, who said, "we all have been deeply impressed on our minds the splendid humanity, generosity and quick action of the great American people, who, without hesitation and without any thought of the cost, would not have been possible for the Allies to rescue seven million Belgians, including women and children."

In this connection it is almost unnecessary to refer to the splendid piece of organization performed by Mr. Hoover, which Lord Curzon described as the most remarkable illustration of quick, scientific organization known, and which is not an exaggeration. Through the good offices of the United States and Spanish governments, the Belgians were able to arrange that not a morsel of this food was touched by the Germans.

After Mr. Hoover had delivered an interesting speech, Sir Peter McElduff, Agent General for Victoria, caused a brief discussion by saying he thought that a vote of thanks to the American people was the subject of some reservation. He pointed out that the contributions of New South Wales and Victoria averaged \$1 per capita, whereas the contributions of the United States averaged only 15 cents per capita, despite the fact that the United States was not carrying the load of war, wounded and other calls on the public purse.

\$132,000,000 Spent for Relief.

Mr. Hoover said that the total expenditure for relief in Belgium and northern France had been in excess of \$132,000,000. Of this, \$115,000,000 had been provided by charity and by service rendered by the United States, and an equal amount by the British Empire. About \$5,000,000 came from other sources, including the United States.

"In the name of my colleagues," concluded Mr. Hoover, "I desire to express gratitude for the unbroken support we have received during the last nineteen months from the English people."

U. S. CRUISER ORDERED TO MEXICAN PORT

The Denver to Proceed to Salina Cruz, Owing to Disorders.

San Diego, Cal., May 4.—Radio orders were sent from here to-day to Commander M. E. French, of the cruiser Denver, to proceed with his vessel from Topolobampo, Sinaloa, to Salina Cruz, Oaxaca. The Denver was under orders to leave Topolobampo for San Diego to-day, but the American Consul at Salina Cruz, Mr. Peet said, "The condition of the refugees was described by German missionaries, whose work the consul praised. The consul said that he had applied to the German Embassy in Constantinople for assistance in relieving the suffering, with the result that German consuls and missions were instructed to cooperate with the American missionaries."

"The need of these people is indescribable," said a report from a German missionary. "They brought typhus with them, and many of the men who came for work died. Families were thus forsaken without bread and other necessities, from which the women and children scream for food. At one camp which I have just visited they had nothing but water to live upon for three or four days."

"Still another horror has taken hold of the people. The Turks seem to think that they have too many of these Armenians. So they have decided to send several thousand of them—of course, the majority are women and children—away again. But the people are in no respect able to stand a third deportation. So they will surely perish."

Aerial Activities Mark Fighting Around Dvinsk

London, May 4.—The German activity on the Dvinsk front, which is particularly intense in the lake region south of Dvinsk, continues without material change in the situation. To-night Petrograd official reports "lively enemy artillery fire in the Ikshul sector, on the Dvinsk positions and southeast of Dvinsk, with enemy aeroplanes dropping many bombs at points along the front south of Dvinsk."

"In the region south of Krevo," the statement continues, "there was a hot artillery action, in the course of which one of our projectiles blew up a German machine gun, and several conditions of the front were changed in directing the fire."

FRENCH FORGE ON AT DEAD MAN HILL

Germans Admit Loss of Advanced Post South- west of Height.

London, May 4.—A further French gain in the region of Dead Man Hill is recorded in to-day's French official report and admitted by Berlin. "As the night progressed," says the French statement, "we enlarged and consolidated the gains we made yesterday at Dead Man Hill. A small German attack on one of the trenches recently captured by us was stopped by our barrier fire. Previous reports that the losses of the evening were considerable have been confirmed."

ALLIES WIN CRATER NEAR LES EPARGES

Artillery Fire Dismantles Inva- der's Works in Belgium, Explod- ing a Munitions Depot.

Petrograd (via London), May 4.—Since the fall of Trebizond the three Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

A majority of the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

U-BOAT SHOTS DOWN A BRITISH AEROPLANE

Berlin, May 4.—The Ger- man Admiralty gave out the following statement to-day:

"A German submarine on April 30 shot down a British aeroplane off the coast of Flanders. The occupants of the aeroplane were rescued by an enemy destroyer."

RUSSIANS MENACE 3 TURK CITIES

Ottoman Campaign Be- coming Purely Defensive, Petrograd Reports.

Petrograd (via London), May 4.—Since the fall of Trebizond the three Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

A majority of the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

The Russian army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward the Caucasus, and the Turkish forces are concentrated against the Russian center, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood.

TOWNSHEND HERO SAYS KITCHENER

Glad to Honor Defenders of Kut-el-Amara, Earl Tells Lords.

London, May 4.—In the House of Lords to-day Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, Secretary for War, warmly eulogized General Townshend and the defenders of Kut-el-Amara, and read General Townshend's last dispatch, which is as follows:

NOT DISCREDITED BY SURRENDER

General's Last Dispatch Thanks Gorringe for Great Efforts to Save Besieged.

London, May 4.—In the House of Lords to-day Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, Secretary for War, warmly eulogized General Townshend and the defenders of Kut-el-Amara, and read General Townshend's last dispatch, which is as follows:

"We are pleased to know that we have done our duty and recognize that our situation is one of the fortunes of war. We thank you, General Gorringe, commander of the British relief army and all ranks of the Tigris force for the great efforts you have made to save us."

Imminent starvation compelled the surrender of Kut-el-Amara, added Lord Kitchener, and adverse elements alone denied success to the relief force.

Lord Kitchener said he was glad of the opportunity to pay tribute to General Townshend and his troops, "whose dogged determination and splendid courage had earned for them so honorable a record."

After a series of brilliantly fought engagements, continued Lord Kitchener, General Townshend decided to hold the strategically important position at Kut-el-Amara, and it should not be forgotten that his dispositions for the defense of the place were so excellent that the Turks, notwithstanding their numerical superiority, were not able to penetrate his lines. The House would not fail to realize, the War Minister believed, how tense was the strain upon these troops, which for more than twenty weeks held their positions, until imminent starvation compelled capitulation.

General Townshend and his troops, in their honorable captivity, added Lord Kitchener, would have the satisfaction of knowing that in the opinion of their comrades, which was shared by the House and the country, they did all that was humanly possible to resist to the last, and their surrender reflected no discredit on the record of the British and Indian armies.

Every effort has been made, said Lord Kitchener, to relieve the beleaguered garrison, and adverse elements alone were responsible for the lack of success.

WILSON ACCEPTS MEXICAN COMPACT

Continued from page 1

Administration who would deny withdrawal from Mexico while Villa is alive.

"It is a diplomatic victory for both sides," one observer said to-day. "Carranza can point to the fact that the American forces are retreating, and President Wilson can proclaim triumphantly that they are still in Mexico."

No action toward hastening exportation of arms and ammunition now at the border awaiting permits to cross into Mexico was taken to-day at the State or Treasury department. This subject is expected to be brought up for consideration by General Carranza's diplomatic representative, Eliseo Arredondo, as soon as the El Paso agreement has been ratified.

Pending the demonstration by the Carranza forces of their intention and power to clear the whole border region of brigands, it is understood that no move toward withdrawing any of the troops now on the border will be made. With the expedition well established in Mexico as a buffer against bandit raids, and with border towns and ranches under local guard as well, it is believed there can be no recurrence of border raids, even if the Carranza troops are not able immediately to capture or kill Villa and his followers.

No chances will be taken, however, and the double guard will be maintained until definite information is available to show that the bandit menace is at an end.

As a protest against any plan involving withdrawal of United States troops without capturing Villa and dispersing his followers, Representative Henry L. Emerson, of Cleveland, announced to-night that he would introduce a resolution in the House to-morrow expressing emphatic disapproval by Congress of such a policy.

"I do not know what the Scott-Oregon agreement is," said Mr. Emerson, "but I think it is timely that Congress should express clearly and strongly its feeling with regard to our troops in Mexico. If it is planned gradually to withdraw our forces before the object of their mission is attained, Congress should leave no doubt as to its disapproval. If the United States is to have its rights under the Monroe Doctrine respected, it must be willing to maintain them."

General Oregon knows to-night that Washington has accepted the agreement, and the official notification at the next and final conference will be merely a matter of form. General Oregon sent instructions throughout all Mexico to-day advising commanders of the agreement and its advantages to Mexico, and urging them to use every means in their power to prevent any action that might embarrass the Carranza government.

Lone U. S. Trooper Put Villa Band to Flight

Scout Johnson Was Detailed to Recapture Horses—He Did It, Though He Had to Rout Bandits Twice.

The following dispatch from Mr. Dunn was started for the border before he came north to cover the conference between Generals Scott and Oregon. Thus he beat his story to the line by three days.

By ROBERT DUNN.

(By motor truck to Columbus, N. M., May 4.)
April 27.—While scouring the Santa Maria Valley to-day in the armed Tribune car I met Colonel Erwin and six troops of the 7th Regiment at Providence. It was the first greeting by an outsider of the victors of Guerrero since they plunged again into the westernmost Villa country after that fight. Living in the saddle and off the country for four weeks, Colonel Erwin told a story of individual pluck against odds unmatched thus far in the Villa chase.

Colonel Erwin was sitting under a canvas sun shelter, one end of it spiked to the ground with a cavalry sword. His thin face appeared lined but happy under its close-cropped, half-gray beard, as he expressed his eagerness to be back on the grueling chase. He had a new seat in his riding trousers, which gained fame through the army by long being seatless. Many of his officers were wearing soft rawhide shoes made by themselves, like those worn by our Northern Indians.

"I would have liked to stick on in those mountains," said the colonel, "and could have done so for a year more. The life we have been leading is hard only upon our horses. There is no point to no inaccessible for us to reach, no trail we could not follow. The men remain fit, and love their work, despite its baffling conditions."

On the morning of April 20, where the Greene mining road crosses the Rio Verde, four miles south of Coconarich, Scout Johnson and Private Knight and Holmgren, of Troop K, got information from a roadside barista that a band of Villistas was in the vicinity. The trio tracked the force for eight miles through the mountains, finally reaching a ranch house, near which they encountered an unarmed man running from it.

Suddenly from behind the stone wall of a corral, rifle fire opened. The three, not knowing how many were behind it, dismounted from their horses, advancing as they shot within thirty yards. Not one bullet from the bandits took effect. Then, realizing the uselessness of retreating, Johnson, Knight and Holmgren climbed a point of rocks on the mountainside. The bandits then fled into the brush.

Meanwhile the horses left behind had joined the untroubled ones of the Villistas, which had galloped after their masters. The Americans, unable to give chase, went back to Colonel Erwin's camp. Scout Johnson was left behind to gather in the mounts in case that they returned.

After Johnson was left alone the bandits reappeared. Singlehanded he had fought off their attack, retreating slowly under the fire of ten or more rifles toward the adobe houses. Two men fell, and the company fled for the second time. Johnson was so close to them, that he sprang forward and seized the lost horses. He then headed back to camp, deeming his duty performed.

Colonel Erwin declared the feat unmatched in any campaign of which he had knowledge.

The next day Colonel Erwin received news of the El Paso conference and got his orders to withdraw.

Colonel Erwin reports from this region less and less opposition the longer our forces stay there, paying for all provisions and treating the natives with kindness. This he considers most significant in comparison with the growing hostility of the Carranzista region about Parral. He does not exaggerate its importance, knowing that the friendliness is confined to a comparatively small area. Several village presidents urged his troops to remain.

Soon after General Scott returned to the American side in the Scott-Oregon conference, General Scott and Mrs. Oregon came to El Paso. Their arrival gave rise to reports of another conference, but none was held. General and Mrs. Oregon returning to Juarez after an hour.

Mexican military and civil officials were in conference in Juarez all day. General P. Elias Calles, Military Chief in Sonora, and Juan Amador, Sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations in Mexico City, arrived to-night. Officials, including General Gabriel Cavira and Baldemero Alameda, Fiscal Agent, frequently visited General Oregon's car, where a long message from Mexico City was being decoded. This message was Carranza's acceptance of the agreement reached by Generals Scott and Oregon.

General Oregon knows to-night that Washington has accepted the agreement, and the official notification at the next and final conference will be merely a matter of form. General Oregon sent instructions throughout all Mexico to-day advising commanders of the agreement and its advantages to Mexico, and urging them to use every means in their power to prevent any action that might embarrass the Carranza government.

General Oregon knows to-night that Washington has accepted the agreement, and the official notification at the next and final conference will be merely a matter of form. General Oregon sent instructions throughout all Mexico to-day advising commanders of the agreement and its advantages to Mexico, and urging them to use every means in their power to prevent any action that might embarrass the Carranza government.

General Oregon knows to-night that Washington has accepted the agreement, and the official notification at the next and final conference will be merely a matter of form. General Oregon sent instructions throughout all Mexico to-day advising commanders of the agreement and its advantages to Mexico, and urging them to use every means in their power to prevent any action that might embarrass the Carranza government.

General Oregon knows to-night that Washington has accepted the agreement, and the official notification at the next and final conference will be merely a matter of form. General Oregon sent instructions throughout all Mexico to-day advising commanders of the agreement and its advantages to Mexico, and urging them to use every means in their power to prevent any action that might embarrass the Carranza government.

General Oregon knows to-night that Washington has accepted the agreement, and the official notification at the next and final conference will be merely a matter of form. General Oregon sent instructions throughout all Mexico to-day advising commanders of the agreement and its advantages to Mexico, and urging them to use every means in their power to prevent any action that might embarrass the Carranza government.

General Oregon knows to-night that Washington has accepted the agreement, and the official notification at the next and final conference will be merely a matter of form. General Oregon sent instructions throughout all Mexico to-day advising commanders of the agreement and its advantages to Mexico, and urging them to use every means in their power to prevent any action that might embarrass the Carranza government.

General Oregon knows to-night that Washington has accepted the agreement, and the official notification at the next and final conference will be merely a matter of form. General Oregon sent instructions throughout all Mexico to-day advising commanders of the agreement and its advantages to Mexico, and urging them to use every means in their power to prevent any action that might embarrass the Carranza government.

General Oregon knows to-night that Washington has accepted the agreement, and the official notification at the next and final conference will be merely a matter of form. General Oregon sent instructions throughout all Mexico to-day advising commanders of the agreement and its advantages to Mexico, and urging them to use every means in their power to prevent any action that might embarrass the Carranza government.

General Oregon knows to-night that Washington has accepted the agreement, and the official notification at the next and final conference will be merely a matter of form. General Oregon sent instructions throughout all Mexico to-day advising commanders of the agreement and its advantages to Mexico, and urging them to use every means in their power to prevent any action that might embarrass the Carranza government.

General Oregon knows to-night that Washington has accepted the agreement, and the official notification at the next and final conference will be merely a matter of form. General